

Historic Districts: Historic districts in Pinal County have been identified in Coolidge, Randolph, Florence, Picacho, Red Rock, Oracle, and Superior. These districts are shown in Figure 2-5. These historic districts include the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in Coolidge; the Verdugo Homestead Historic District in Randolph; the Florence Townsite Historic District; the McClellan Wash Archeological District in Picacho; the Los Robles Archeological District in Red Rock; the Rancho Linda Vista in Oracle; and the Boyce Thompson Arboretum west of Superior. Two historic districts in Gila County have been identified in Globe: the Globe Commercial and Civic Historic District and Globe Downtown Historic District.

2.2.4 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include archaeological and historical resources. The criteria for inclusion in the Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP) and/or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are used to evaluate the significance of such resources. Inclusion criteria for the ARHP are identical to the NRHP inclusion criteria (NRHP, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60 [36 CFR 60]). To be eligible for the ARHP or NRHP, cultural resources must be at least 50 years old (age requirement not applicable for properties with exceptional significance value as defined in 36 CFR 60.4), and display significance at the local, state, or national level, by fulfilling one or more of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- (A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Future proposed projects are required to comply with local, state, and federal historic preservation laws and regulations. The local, state, and federal regulations are summarized below.

Local Regulations

The study area encompasses numerous municipalities, portions of Gila and Pinal Counties, and portions of the Gila River Indian Community and Tohono O'odham Nation. These entities may have their own historic preservation policies, procedures and regulatory requirements (e.g., historic preservation ordinances or zoning stipulations). These requirements may also be updated or revised from time to time. As future projects are developed within these areas, all local regulations regarding archaeological, historic and other cultural resources must be identified and adhered to.



Regional Framework Study: Central Arizona

PRELIMINARY
DRAFT

MAG Regional
Transportation Plan

I-8/I-10
Hidden Valley
Framework Study

PAG Regional
Transportation Plan

Figure 2-5
Cultural Resources

Legend

- City/Town
- Interstate
- Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- Framework Study Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- Wilderness Area
- National Monument

Land Ownership

- BLM
- Tribal Community
- Local or State Parks
- National Park Service
- US Forest Service
- Military
- Private
- State Trust Land

Cultural Resources
(Historic or prehistoric archaeological sites)

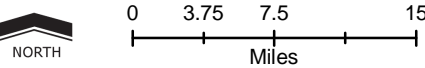
**Percentage of Section
Recorded as Cultural Resource
(640 Acres)**

- 1% - 5%
- 6% - 20%
- 21% - 50%
- 51% - 100%

NRHP Historic District

Anza National Historic Trail

NOTE:
While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the study team makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to its accuracy and expressly disclaims liability for the accuracy thereof.



State Regulations

The Arizona Antiquities Act of 1960 as amended (Arizona Revised Statutes [ARS], Sections 41-841 through 41-847) prohibits the excavation of historic or prehistoric sites on lands owned or controlled by the State of Arizona, counties, or local governments, except by permit from the Arizona State Museum. The Act also directs those in charge of activities on such lands to notify the Arizona State Museum of the discovery of any archaeological or historical sites or artifacts. Amendments to the Antiquities Act enacted in 1990 stipulate that anyone finding human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony notify the Director of the Arizona State Museum, who will consult with affiliated groups to determine the disposition of such remains. Administrative Rules 8-101 to 8-207 implement the Arizona Antiquities Act. ARS 41-865 requires anyone discovering human remains or funerary objects on privately owned land to protect those remains and notify the Director of the Arizona State Museum, who will then consult with affiliated groups.

The Arizona Historic Preservation Act of 1982 (ARS Sections 41-861 through 41-866) created the ARHP and directed state agencies to identify, evaluate and nominate properties under their ownership or authority to the ARHP. The Act also requires state agencies to consider the impact of their actions and projects on historic and archaeological properties, and to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer regarding such undertakings.

Federal Regulations

Proposed projects that use federal funds or require a federal permit must comply with Section 106 the National Historic Preservation Act. The cultural overview discussed below for the study area would support initiation of the required Section 106 consultations stipulated by regulations for Protection of Historic Properties (Title 36 CFR, Part 800).

Proposed projects that use funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are required to adhere to the regulatory requirements and stipulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 4(f) (Title 23 CFR, Part 771). In addition to protecting publicly owned parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, Section 4(f) of the Act safeguards public and private historical sites from transportation project impacts.

Prehistory and History

The earliest evidence of human occupation in central Arizona dates to the Paleo-Indian Era (ca. 12,000–9500 B.C.) (McGuire, 1982). At that time the climate in the Southwestern United States was cooler and wetter than it is today. The Paleo-Indian peoples were primarily hunters of large, late Pleistocene mammals and perhaps gatherers of wild plant products (Whittlesley, 1994). Artifact assemblages from archaeological sites dating to this period include a wide variety of projectile points, such as clovis points (9000 B.C.), and tools for the butchering and skinning of large animals.

During the Archaic Era (9500 B.C.–A.D. 450), the climate began to change and the large animal hunting of the Paleo-Indian Era was replaced by the foraging of plants and the hunting of small game. Evidence throughout central and southern Arizona of communities consisting of pit houses that include a stone tool assembly for the processing and grinding of plant products is common (Mabry et al., 1997). Ceramic artifacts are rare and begin to appear only at the end of the era.

Much more is known about the Hohokam people (A.D. 450–1450) who occupied central and southern Arizona. These people enjoyed a sophisticated agricultural society that allowed them to settle in a wide variety of habitation sites ranging from small villages to large communities with ceremonial features (DiPeso, 1956). Complex social organization is evident by their architectural forms and engineering projects, which included plazas, platform mounds, great houses, ball courts and extensive irrigation systems (Wilcox and Shenk, 1977). Numerous plain and decorated ceramic types have been found in Hohokam communities and have been used to date their occupation (Haury, 1976). Imported ceramic, stone and shell ornaments indicate an extensive trade network that extended to the Pacific Ocean and well into what is now Mexico.

There is widespread speculation as to the decline of the Hohokam culture. Climate change, political and social upheaval, and famine have all been suggested as contributors to the depopulation of central Arizona by the end of the 1400s. Much research continues to be undertaken to better understand the chronology and demise of the Hohokam culture.

Central Arizona's historic period began with the arrival of the Spanish in the early 1700s. Early transitory Spanish exploration was soon followed by the establishment of missions that incorporated settlements of Spanish and native people with agricultural production. Hostile Indian raids and the influx of ranchers and miners into southern Arizona were catalysts for the construction of presidios. A relatively peaceful period ensued until the arrival of Anglo Europeans in the early 1800's. Increased competition for resources, political unrest in Mexico, and the devastating impact of European diseases on the Native American populations led to many changes (Wagoner 1989). Arizona south of the Gila River was finally incorporated into the United States through the Gadsden Purchase (1853). While tourism and population growth are important current trends, ranching, mining and agriculture remain important economic sectors in central Arizona to this day.

Modern tribes that claim cultural affiliation with land in the study area include the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Tohono O'odham Nation, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Nation, and Yavapai-Prescott Tribe. Tribal consultation is an important component of the federal historic preservation compliance process. Future projects will need to comply with tribal consultation requirements outlined in 36 CFR 800.

Historic Sites

Numerous cultural resource survey projects have been conducted within the study area. Many of these studies were required as components of state or federal historic preservation regulatory compliance efforts. Survey projects ranged in nature from a few acres to clear a specific location, to large parcels (hundreds of acres) for residential/commercial development, to extensive linear surveys undertaken for transportation or utility projects. Although these survey projects have provided valuable information, only a small percentage of the total study area has been surveyed for cultural resources.

A preliminary review of the AZSITE cultural resources database indicated that 7,716 sites have been recorded in the study area.

Historic sites include ranching, mining and homestead sites, trails, bridges, roadway/railroad alignments, and districts of historic buildings. Although many of these sites have been evaluated against the NRHP criteria, the majority have not.

As mentioned earlier, Figure 2-5 identifies the nine historical districts in the study area listed on the NRHP. Individual NRHP sites are not presented in this report, but would need to be identified and reviewed as site-specific plans and designs are developed.

Three historic trails listed by Arizona State Parks (ASP, 2004) have been identified in the study area: the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail, the Butterfield Route, and Kearny's Route (Figure 2-5).

The Historic Trail of Juan Bautista de Anza traverses the southwest corner of the study area in a north-south direction. This trail was the first historic overland route (established in 1775) to connect Sonora, Mexico to San Francisco, California. The U.S. National Park Service designated the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail as a National Historic Trail in 1992.

The Historic Butterfield Route also traverses the southwest corner of the study area in a north-south direction, and is located a short distance east of the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail (ASP, 2004). The Butterfield Route is a historic mail route established in 1858 when the Butterfield Overland Mail Company operated its southern mail route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

The Historic Kearny's Route traverses the central portion of the study area east-west along the Gila River (ASP, 2004). Kearny's Route is a historic expedition trail established in 1846 by General Stephen W. Kearny on his march from Fort Leavenworth, Missouri to San Diego, California.

Although the three identified routes are historic trails, none are listed on the NRHP or have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. As site-specific plans are developed, future coordination with the appropriate agencies and departments may be required.

Prehistoric Sites

Archaeological properties identified include a wide variety of site types. Prehistoric sites range from small artifact scatters to large habitation centers with ceremonial and engineering features.

2.2.5 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments serve to protect public health and the environment from increased air pollution. Under the CAA Amendments, the EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and classifies the degree of severity of existing ambient air pollution as to whether air quality attains or fails to attain the standards as described below. The classification of severity initiates a set of control requirements designed to achieve attainment by a specified date. A non-attainment area is an area in which compliance with NAAQS has not been established for one or more pollutants. States that fail to attain NAAQS for any of the criteria pollutants are required to submit State Implementation Plans (SIP), which outline those actions that will be taken to attain compliance.

As required by the CAA, NAAQS have been established for the following major air pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀), particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}), sulfur dioxides (SO₂), and lead. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that affects the cardiovascular system. Vehicular emissions are a major source of